

Maximalists in Russia Planning To Seize Power

Armed Revolt Expected, Probably Next Sunday, in Petrograd

Help Offered Kerensky

People Generally Condemn Proposed Demonstration; Support Government

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The Maximalists continue their preparations for a demonstration, the date of which is being kept secret, but is believed to be set for November 4. It is persistently rumored that they intend to take armed action to seize the supreme power.

Even the Maximalist newspapers condemn the proposed demonstration, while the government is receiving offers of help from all quarters and will prevent the proceedings by force, if necessary.

Radicals' Peace Plan

Criticized by Miliukoff

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The peace formula of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, calling not only for renunciation of annexations and indemnities, but for disarmament and other ultra-radical measures, was criticized severely in the preliminary parliament today by Professor Paul Miliukoff, former Foreign Minister and leader of the Constitutional Democrats. He declared that the plan of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to send M. Skobelev, former Minister of Labor, to Paris for the conference of the Allies was nonsense, inasmuch as the peace programme of the delegates was in conflict with the ideas expressed by the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Terestchenko. (Jules Cambon, general secretary to the French Foreign Ministry, announced recently that the Allies would not permit M. Skobelev to take part in the Paris conference.)

Misleading Headline

Angers Russian Embassy; Strong Denial Issued

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Russian Embassy issued a statement criticizing the manner in which "The Washington Post" presented the Petrograd dispatches.

"Russia is not out of the war and has no intention of quitting," said the embassy statement. "No word in Kerensky's interview gives warrant for any assertion of that kind. As a matter of fact, the Premier stated the exact opposite."

While acknowledging that only part of the Petrograd dispatches were printed in "The Post," the embassy statement added: "Even the part of it published does not give any justification to the preposterous and most injurious headlines by which it was entitled."

"What Premier Kerensky expressed," the statement continued, "was only a feeling of the Russian people that aid and support should be extended to them and that the encouragement from the Allies is justified to a nation that has borne such heavy burdens and is now in a period of fundamental readjustment. No word in the interview was intended to express any blame or sarcasm against Allied action."

"A cable received lately and which is given out to the press to-day shows the real military conditions on the Russian front. The best answer to the malicious assertion that Russia is out of the war will be the fact given by this cable that we are holding at the present time on our front 147 divisions of enemy troops."

Russia Not Quitting, but Needs Help, Says Kerensky

Has Been Fighting Alone, He Declares, and in Early Efforts Saved Her Allies—People Want to Know What British Fleet Is Doing

(This is the full text of the interview with Kerensky of which a bulletin extract was printed in late editions of yesterday's Tribune.)

PETROGRAD (Thursday), Nov. 1.—In view of reports reaching Petrograd that the impression was spreading abroad that Russia was virtually out of the war, Premier Kerensky discussed the present condition of the country frankly to-day with The Associated Press. He said Russia was worn out by the long strain, but that it was ridiculous to say the country was out of the war.

The Premier referred to the years in which Russia had fought her own campaigns alone, with no such assistance as has been extended to France by Great Britain, and now by America. He said he felt help was needed urgently and that Russia asked it as her right. He urged that the United States give aid, in the form of money and supplies, and appealed to the world not to lose faith in the Russian revolution.

Russia, M. Kerensky added, was taking an enormous part in the struggle, and those who said she was out of it must have short memories.

"Russia has fought consistently since the beginning. She saved France and England from disaster early in the war. She is now worn out by the strain and claims as her right that the Allies now shoulder the burden."

Thus Premier Kerensky explained Russia's position to the correspondent. The Premier was seated in the library of the former private office of the Emperor in the Winter Palace. The correspondent called attention to widely contradictory reports on Russian conditions and asked the Premier for a frank statement of the facts.

Saved Allies Early in War
"It has been said by travellers returning from England and elsewhere to America that opinion among the people, not officially, but generally, is that Russia is virtually out of the war," it was explained.

"Is Russia out of the war?" Premier Kerensky laughed. "That," he answered, "is a ridiculous question. Russia is taking an enormous part in the war. One has only to remember history. Russia began the war for the Allies. While she was already fighting, England was only preparing and America was only observing."

"Russia at the beginning bore the whole brunt of the fighting, thereby saving Great Britain and France. People who say she is out of the war have short memories. We have fought since the beginning and have the right to claim that the Allies now take the heaviest part of the burden on their shoulders."

"At present Russian public opinion is greatly agitated by the question: 'Where is the great British fleet now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?'"

"Russia," the Premier repeated, "is worn out. She has been fighting one and one-half years longer than England."

"Could an American army be of use if sent to Russia?"

"It would be impossible to send one," said Kerensky. "It is a question of transport. The difficulties are too great."

"If America cannot send troops, what would be the most useful way for her to help Russia?" was asked.

Need Financial Help
"Have her send boots, leather, iron and steel," the Premier added emphatically, "money."

Premier Kerensky drew attention to the fact that Russia had fought her battles alone.

"Russia has fought alone—is fighting

alone," Kerensky said. "France has had England to help her from the start, and now America has come in."

The Premier was asked regarding the morale of the Russian people and the Russian army. He answered: "The masses are worn out economically. The disorganized state of life in general has had a psychological effect on the people. They doubt the possibility of the attainment of their hopes."

"What is the lesson to the democracies of the world of the Russian revolution?"

"This," Premier Kerensky replied, "is for them to find out. They must not lose faith in the Russian revolution, because it is not a political revolution, but an economic one, and a revolution of facts. The Russian revolution is only seven months old. No one has the right to feel disillusioned about it. It will take years to develop."

"In France, which is only as large as three Russian departments, it took five years for their revolution to develop fully."

Asked what he expected from the Constituent Assembly, the Premier said: "The Constituent Assembly begins a new chapter in the history of the revolution. Its voice certainly will be the most important factor in the future of Russia."

"What future do you picture for Russia after the war?"

"No one can draw any real picture of the future," Kerensky said. "Naturally a man who really loves his country will hope for all good things, but that is only his viewpoint, which may or may not be accepted by others."

Additional Ships Placed At Russia's Disposal For Supply Cargoes

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Shipping Board, it was announced today, has allotted to the Russian government six additional steamers for the transportation of war supplies and foodstuffs from the United States to Russia.

The total tonnage available for provisioning Russia is a military secret, but the amount was said today to be adequate for Russia's military necessities, taking also into consideration the port facilities of Kola, or Katharine Harbor, and Vladivostok.

The port of Archangel is now closed by ice, and Kola, in the north of Lapland, the entrance to which is through the Arctic Sea and Mator Bay, is sustaining the entire burden of traffic between Western Europe and Russia and a large part of the traffic between America and Russia.

The railroad inland from Kola was said today to be operating splendidly, and radical improvements have been effected in the trans-Siberian railway, whose eastern terminus is at Vladivostok. Russian authorities here have

insisted that the principal difficulty in Russia is presented by the country's inadequate transportation facilities, but there was said to be excellent reason for believing that by next spring the improvement effected, including greater efficiency in operation and maintenance of trackage, extension of the sidetrack system, etc., will approximate 50 per cent.

Geddes Is Criticized For U-Boat Warfare And Building of Ships

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The maiden effort of Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons yesterday was not received wholly favorably by the newspapers in their editorial comment. He is praised for his frank and business-like statement—which drew cheers from the Commons—and it is admitted that he said much which is satisfactory and reassuring.

Appreciation is expressed particularly of the new distribution of affairs of the Admiralty, tending toward decentralization and also the introduction of younger men. This, it is contended, ought to be justified by results, although "The Times" points out that success will depend on the choice of men.

"The Daily Mail," which has been opposed to the present policies of the Admiralty, says the speech on the whole dealt fairly and straightforwardly with criticisms, but it complains that when all is said the fact remains that the Germans are forcing the fighting at sea.

The bulk of the comment accepts and endorses Sir Eric's explanation that the British fleet did not try to enter the Baltic, and also his statement on the convoy incident. Criticism is directed chiefly against the conduct of the submarine war and ship construction.

"The Times" regards his statement concerning submarine warfare as candid and encouraging, and says that his report of construction is reasonably satisfactory. On the other hand, "The Daily Telegraph," "The Daily News," "The Daily Chronicle" and "The Daily Express" are dissatisfied on these points.

"The Telegraph" complains that past ministerial optimistic estimates on production have not been realized, and that the shipping situation is becoming graver and graver. "The News" thinks that Sir Eric put a too rosy construction on submarine figures, and says the speech did not succeed in removing obstinate questions as to whether the utmost use is being made of the naval and intellectual resources at the navy's command.

Finns Aroused; Fear Swedes Will Seize Aland Islands
PETERGARD, Nov. 1.—There is unrest in political circles in Helsinki, according to a dispatch from the Finnish capital, over agitation of the Swedish press of the possibility of the loss of the Aland Islands.

Swedish newspapers declare that in no case will Finland give up the islands, which constitute Finland's chief defence.

The Aland Islands are in the Gulf of Bothnia at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The islands are nearer Finland than Sweden, but the population is mostly Swedish.

Kerensky's "Where Is British Navy?" Finds an Echo Here

Experts in Washington Believe Allied "Play Safe" Policy Leaves Germany Free to Use Her Naval Strength, and Even Coast Guns, Where She Will

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Navy Department would not comment to-day upon Kerensky's question, "Where is the British fleet now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?" It would not even explain confidentially and not for publication the difficulties of entering the Baltic.

But the general opinion of those who want to see the criticism of naval inactivity kept to the front was that Kerensky's question would serve a good end. The speech of Sir Eric Geddes could not be construed as explaining the situation. Kerensky did not specifically say that the British navy ought to have forced its way in to aid Russia. He asked practically what it was doing.

Naval opinion is against forcing the Baltic, though there are ardent spirits who believe it can be done with only such a loss of ships as the result would justify. The question has been asked, if German warships could make their way through Russian mine fields why British warships cannot make theirs through German mine fields.

That question hardly puts the case fairly. The British fleet would have to pass not only through mine fields but under shore batteries and by fortified islands.

Germans Left Free To Use Sea Strength

The real criticism that you hear of the watchful waiting naval policy, especially in military circles, is that it leaves the Germans free to use their naval strength as they desire. The British ought at least be constantly prepared to meet them.

Take the Belgian coast line, which has all along enjoyed immunity from naval attack, a thing unheard of in such circumstances as exist until this war. A military man here said yesterday that in all probability guns from the German fortifications along the Belgian coast are now probably in Italy pounding the Italians, so great is the confidence that exists in Germany that the British navy will not attack the coast.

Foe So Confident He Strips Defences

German naval guns and coast guns have probably participated in every big German drive where every ounce of German effort had to be put forth, as against Verdun, against Russia, and against Italy. At least in the opinion of this military man Germany would be justified in thus using her guns. Activity on the part of the British fleet would make this impossible.

Great dissatisfaction is felt here in

army circles over the inactivity of the Allied navies. It is felt that three years of war have gone by and that the most powerful instruments of warfare have not been effectively used in offense. And in reply to the naval opinion that a more aggressive use of the navy would be unwise and risk too much, it is said that the do-nothing policy is also a learn-nothing policy. It will only be by trying to attack coast fortifications or to run mine fields and shore batteries that a way will be found to do these things; that ships of a type which will make the present deadlock impossible will be developed.

Many people, besides Kerensky, among them the best tacticians in the American army and the navy itself, are asking, "Where is the British navy?"

Destroyer Is Most Effective Weapon Against U-Boats, Captured Officers Reveal

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 16.—Diaries taken from captured U-boat commanders furnish documentary evidence that the destroyer is the most effective of present weapons against the submarines. "Avoided destroyer" is the oft-repeated entry. In fact, these logs show conclusively that the submarines are having a hard time of it.

The result of the destroyer activity during the last four weeks has been not only a decrease in casualties of merchant ships, but also a still more satisfactory increase in the number of submarines sunk.

While systematic convoying was undertaken primarily as a defensive measure, it has now developed that convoying is at the same time the best offensive measure yet devised against the U-boat.

The Associated Press correspondent was told of three cases during the last fortnight in which submarines were thus destroyed.

Another submarine was sunk under peculiar circumstances a short time ago. This U-boat torpedoed a ship bound from the United States, firing its torpedo at a range of only about a hundred yards.

The explosion blew a large piece of heavy material through the deck of the ship and dropped it on the submarine as the latter was submerging. The hull of the submarine was crushed like an eggshell and she sank with all on board.

Explosion in U-Boat Injures 10 at Kiel

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—The Kiel "Neueste Nachrichten" reports that through the explosion of a torpedo in the submarine yards at Kiel a submarine vessel was damaged badly, and ten persons were killed or wounded.

The newspaper says "all other reports are without foundation," referring, presumably, to rumors of extensive mutinies in which various ships are said to have been damaged.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Will Offer Today a Splendid Collection of

Men's Shirts at \$2

In which the cloths and patterns are the most individual shown for Winter

Q In patterns they are as tasteful as any that have ever been woven in America, their harmonious and deep colorings appealing especially to those in the habit of paying much higher prices for custom made garments.

Soft and stiff cuff models, and many that are pleated, tailored in

Cricket Cloth, Madras, Shinto Crepe, Varsity Cloth, Scotch Heather Cloth and Bradford Stripings

Something Unusual in Cravats at \$1

Q Hand stitched Silk Cravats, many of which may be made up into "Ascots" or four-in-hands. The Silks are in those rich, soft colorings found only in the finest of neckwear.

Figured patterns, Spots, Stripes of every kind, Plain Colors, and wonderful Persian effects

Explosion in U-Boat Injures 10 at Kiel

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—The Kiel "Neueste Nachrichten" reports that through the explosion of a torpedo in the submarine yards at Kiel a submarine vessel was damaged badly, and ten persons were killed or wounded.

The newspaper says "all other reports are without foundation," referring, presumably, to rumors of extensive mutinies in which various ships are said to have been damaged.

Railroad Accidents Reduced

To-day every great railroad in the United States has an organized accident department, promoting safety vigorously. During the last five years deaths to passengers and wrecks have been reduced one-half, and to operators 47 per cent. Last year 325 railroads, with a mileage of 142,000, carrying 485,000,000 passengers, did not kill one passenger in a wreck.—San Francisco Argonaut.



AGE

THE wonderfully gratifying reception that has been accorded to Clysmic Ginger Ale since the first announcement of this new beverage is due to these immutable facts:

Matured by an Ageing Process

Clysmic—the perfect ginger ale—is a secret blend of ingredients actually aged in the bottle before it is offered for sale—a process not used heretofore by American ginger ale makers—and

Clysmic—Of Course

is The Ideal Table Water, with just the right mineral properties to absorb a correct blend of ingredients to produce this perfect beverage.

Even Europe cannot produce a ginger ale of such perfection in taste, tang, and aroma,—because they have no Clysmic Spring over there.

Try it today. You will be convinced that here at last is an American ginger ale that will become the most popular of all beverages.



Every Bottle Actually Aged
Clysmic Ginger Ale
On Sale Everywhere
Blended and Bottled by Clysmic Spring Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin
New York Office 320 West 43d Street

HAND-TAILORED FIGHTING CLOTHES FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS

Franklin-Simon Uniforms are Hand-Tailored for the same reason that men are going to Plattsburgh and Fort Meyer—to make a thorough job of it! They fit and look and are so much better than clothes of the machine-made variety

Serge Uniforms . . . \$39 to \$53
Melton Uniforms . . . \$42
Melton Overcoats . . . \$65
Uniforms of Olive Drab Khaki
Serge Uniforms, not hand-tailored . . . \$35
Melton Overcoats, not hand-tailored . . . \$40 to \$45

Shirts, Hats, Caps, Puttees, Boots, Raincoats, Wrist Watches, Toilet Kits, Blankets, and every Military Requisite, including Insignia.

Sam Browne Officers' Belt \$14 hand-stitched
Munson Army Shoes \$650 in tan or black
Doughboy Army Shoes \$1150 in tan or black

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Our representative will be at the Hotel Witherill, Plattsburgh, N. Y. today and tomorrow, November 3rd and 4th



Found Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

An Event Planned Expressly for the Man Accustomed to the Finest Fifth Avenue Tailoring, Who Demands Reasonable Prices.

Men's & Young Men's Suits

Convincing Quality—Unquestioned Style

\$38.75

Suits Made to Sell up to \$50.00

Ask your tailor what his charge will be this season for the business sack or lounge suit made to your order at \$50 or \$60 last winter. From \$75 to \$95—so great has been the increase in the price of good fabrics and the cost of skilled workmanship.

Our present showing is of suits made absolutely from the same quality fabrics, with the same exclusive style appeal, and with every refinement of custom-tailoring.

Only the most careful preparation—long before the present advances went into effect, enables us to make this remarkable offering.

Superbly tailored suits of fabrics selected regardless of price, in models designed for individuality and smartness, for which any tailor of reputation and standing would demand and receive from \$75 to \$95.00.

A magnificent range of selections that run from the most swagger English models to the conservative business suit along accepted lines.

Fabrics that include unfinished worsteds, tweeds, homespun, chevrons, and clear-finished worsteds, in oxford greys, blue and the prevailing mixtures and hairline stripes.

An Unparalleled Opportunity That Calls for Instant Action to Ensure the Completest Selections.

Four-Button Sack Suits
Cornell, Oxford.

Two-Button Sack Suits
Colby, Ritz, Craighton.

Three-Button Sack Suits
Andover, Piccadilly, Britton, Albany, Ardsley, Preston, Bristol, Winton.

Two-Button Double-Breasted
Warwick, Bristol.

Fourth Floor.